7: Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RH1 Caucasia RH1

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a-1, 5 Caucasian Industry in Czarist Russia as of 1913

x : Centers of fuel industry
△ : Mines
□ : Centers of metallurgy
○ : Machinery and metal-working plants
† : Silicate and porcelain works
● : Chemical industry centers
T : Textile industry centers
F : Food industry centers
v : Centers of various industries

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7: Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RHl Caucasia RHl

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327 metallurgical centers at Taganrog (with the largest boiler works in the USSR), and at Krasnyy Sulin.

316 Non-ferrous mineral resources: Of these, copper is the most important. It is mined mostly in Armenia (Alaverdi area, and Kafan) and in West Azerbaijan (Kedabek). Silver, lead, and zinc are mined only at Sadon (North Ossetian ASSR). It is noteworthy that the Caucasus (especially Dagestan), which has long been famous for its silver handicraft, has no other silver mine than this one. Molybdenum, one of the rare metals, is mined at Kadzharan (Azerbaijan SSR), and at Tyrny-Auz (Kabardian ASSR).

328 Centers of non-ferrous metallurgy: Located in Armenia and in the North Ossetian ASSR. Armenia has copper smelters at Alaverdi and Kafan, whereas the North Ossetian Republic is famous for its new metallurgical works at Dzaudzhikau which is of unionwide significance and is connected with the Sadon lead and zinc mines. In the same republic, Alagir has lead and zinc smelters and Minur has an ore-concentrating plant.

Centers of aluminum industry: The only plant, one of the important plants in the USSR, is at Yerevan. Production is based on cheap power from the stations on the Zanga River.

● 392 Machinery and metal-working plants: As the result of the Russian industrialization drive, nowadays almost every large city has machinery plants. Armavir, Maykop, Novorossiysk, Taganrog, and especially Rostov, specialize in

392 agricultural machinery. The Rossel'mash at Rostov is the largest agricultural machinery plant in the USSR. Baku, Groznyy, Tuapse, Tbilisi, produce machinery used in oil-drilling and in the oil industry, Kutaisi produced machinery for coal mining, Stavropol' for lumbering. [393] Krasnodar has a telephone plant, the area around Pyatigorsk several radio plants. Tbilisi uses machinery used in the textile industry, whereas the machines produced at Taganrog are important in the chemical industry. Taganrog also produces machinery used in the food industry. Batumi and Tbilisi produce machinery used in the tea industry. There are plants like the Dvigatel'stroy at Makahchkala that produce various kinds of machinery.

399 398 397 Transportation machinery: Aircraft is produced at Taganrog, Rostov, and Makhachkala. There is a large automobile plant at Kutaisi, and an auto-assembly plant at Rostov. Novocherkassk produces locomotives (steam), and Novorossiysk bicycles.

396 Shipyards: There are important shipyards at Rostov and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov, at Tuapse on the Black Sea, and at Astrakhan' on the Caspian.

317 Pumice, gypsum, tuff, and bentonite mines: Pumice is quarried chiefly in Armenia at Anipemza and Akhuryan. Gypsum occurs around the Baskunchak salt mines (Astrakhan' Oblast), whereas tuff, used especially in the building industry, is quarried at Artik (Armenia). Bentonite, a fire-proof clay used in foundry work, in the oil industry, etc., is mined at

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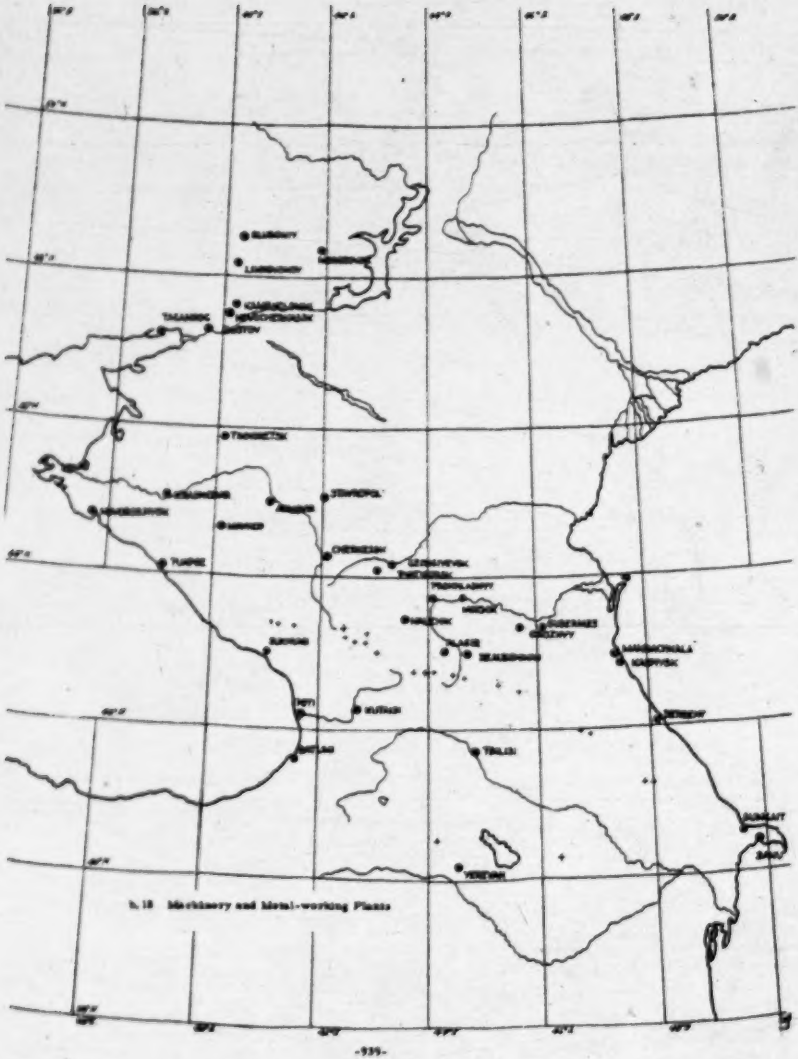

b.18 Machinery and Metal-working Plants

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